THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

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THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

JOHN D. HYMAN & Co., Proprietors.

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" 6 months,	15 00
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Telegraphic News.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Sept. 15.

A letter from an officer in Lomax's Brigade says: We drove the enemy through Martinsburg yesterday, 10th, and to-day are tearing up the railroad.

The N. Y. *Herald* of the 13th says: Fifty-one towns in Maine show the nett republican gain to be six hundred and eighty four.

The largest mass meeting ever held assembled in Brooklyn on Monday evening to ratify the nomination of McClellan and his letter of acceptance.

A Cairo telegram reports that Gen. Price died recently of dysentery.

A dispatch from Indianopolis announces the capture of Quanterel, the Missouri guerrilla.

The steamer Advance was captured off Hatteras Saturday. The steamer Etzy was captured on the 5th inst. The vessels and cargo worth half million dollars.

The Alexandria, now called Mary, arrived at Halifax on the 12th, for repairs.

European dates to the 31st: It was rumored in Paris that Napolean would soon make another effort for intervention in American affairs.

The Washington *Union* of the 10th says: Lincoln will probably send commissioners to Richmond, as it is known that many leading men of the republican party have lately been urging that policy.

The gold market excited and unsettled. Closed at 221.

A special dispatch from Petersburg to the Richmond *Whig* to-day says: A force of the enemy's cavalry and infantry, supposed to be a raiding party, advanced from the Weldon railroad this morning in the vicinity of Poplar Springs Church, two miles west of the railroad, and four miles from the city. Skirmishing was going on all the morning. No particulars received yet.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 15.

Warren's Yankee corps advanced westward this morning to Popular Spring Church, two miles from the Weldon railroad. The enemy broke through Butler's line, and were met by Col. Ferrebee and Dearing's brigade, and were repulsed. Our loss was trifling. The enemy had commenced fortifying at the Church. Prisoners state that it was an attempt to advance their lines in the direction of the Southside railroad. All quiet on the balance of the lines. No shelling and but little picket firing.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

THE BETRAYAL OF GEN. MORGAN—A CORRECTION.

We take great pleasure in giving place to the following correction of an error into which we were led in regard to the betrayal of Gen. Morgan:

The *Virginian* of the 8th inst., in an account of General Morgan's death, states that Mrs. Williams, "at whose house he was a guest," betrayed him by giving the information which brought the enemy upon him. It is not so. The Mrs. Williams whose guest he was, is an old lady, a widow, and a true Southern woman. She would be the last person in the world to entrap even an enemy by professions of friendship and hospitality. She was a personal friend of General Morgan's. She knew nothing of the enemy until they had surrounded her house, when she at once roused the General from his sleep and assisted him to escape from the house. She has a son an officer in our cavalry, and has done as much for our men and suffered as much from the enemy as any one.

The "Mrs. Williams" suspected of betraying Morgan is the wife of a near relation of the old lady of the same name who is at Knoxville. She was herself a guest of the house, and may, or may not, have given the information. If she did, it was a work of supererogation, for the town was full of bitter tories. From the moment Morgan reached Greenville, a hundred hostile eyes were on every motion he made. Instant and accurate information was sent to the enemy by messengers more certain than any woman could be.

The *identity of name* has misled you or your informant. I doubt if the suspected "Mrs. Williams" did act the part ascribed to her. Be that as it may, Morgan's hostess was not privy to any of her acts. I know the old lady well—have known her long.—No one has been more shocked by the event, or feels more horror and detestation of the acts which led to it than the elder Mrs. Williams, who was sincerely a friend of Morgan and of our cause. O.

FROM THE VALLEY.

We have some late news from the Valley, through the Rockingham *Register*. A formidable raid started out from the enemy's lines on Friday or Saturday week, information of which caused not a little excitement along up the Valley. Commissaries and quartermasters were busy removing their stores to places of safety. It was reported that they had passed up the Page Valley, but this afterwards proved to be a mistake; and it was ascertained that they had crossed over to the eastern side of the Blue Ridge. The following telegraphic despatch, published by the *Register*, throws some light on the matter:

"Reliable information from below says, Kershaw's division met the enemy at Berryville on the 3rd and attacked them. They were about two corps strong. We drove them several miles upon another corps in reserve. Brig. Gen. Humphreys was painfully but not seriously wounded. Our loss in killed very small. Everything encouraging. Nothing heard of the raiders this morning."

Since the above was written, the *Register* adds we have heard from the "raiders." The body which was supposed to be advancing this way consisted of about 3,000 cavalry, which was cut off in the fight at Berryville, and they were making tracks to get out of our way! They crossed at Ashby's Gap, and most probably passed down near the base of the Blue Ridge to their stronghold at Harper's Ferry.

LATER.

A gentleman from Winchester, which place he left on Thursday last, reports all quiet in the Valley, with the exception of occasional cavalry skirmishes. The present location of our army it is unnecessary to state, but our people may rest assured that it is in the right place.—*Petersburg Express*, 13th.

From the London Morning Post, July 28.

CAN THE WAR GO ON?

On Monday night Mr. Lindsay inquired if it was the intention of the Government, in concert with the other powers of Europe, to use their endeavors to bring about a suspension of hostilities in America, and Lord Palmerston replied that, in the present state of things, it was not thought there would be any advantage in such a step.—This incident forces us to ask how long it is really probable that this impracticable, aimless, hopeless war will last. Is it at all likely that it will survive the present campaign? It cannot seriously be supposed that the Northerners will go on fighting forever at the cost of national bankruptcy and universal ruin and the desolation of their homes, not only without any tangible profit or advantage at present, but even without any prospect of possible benefit in the future. We speak of the desolation of Northern homes, because, as the loss in killed and wounded is at least thrice as great on their side as on that of the Confederates, there must soon be not a single family in the Federal States but what will have to mourn the death of one or more of its members, or to witness the sad spectacle of a husband, a brother, a son, painfully dragging himself about a cripple for life. Is it creditable, is it conceivable, is it even possible, that the Federals should continue such a war much longer? Their doing so really seems to be inconsistent with the nature of man and of things. Man is not given to ruin himself systematically for nothing. War cannot be carried on upon national bankruptcy. The mountains of debt which the Federals are piling up, like Pelion upon Ossa, must ere long fall with a tremendous crash, and bury the Government under their ruins. From the number of regiments which are continually marching home on the expiry of their term of service, and leaving the armies in the very crisis of a battle, it is evident enough that those who have had one taste of the war will not enter the ranks a second time. Those who have not served may, by the bribe of high bounties, by kidnapping, by enlisting them when drunk, and other notable American devices, be induced to go forth as food for powder. But at this rate, all the male population having gone through the ordeal, either as "hundred days' men" or for a longer term, there will be no inexperienced civilians left to bring within the net of the conscription. This leads to an important conclusion. Even the civilians themselves, who have had no taste of the realties of war, and have been accustomed to view it on its bright and romantic side, have resisted the draft by force in more than one locality. What, then, will be the effect when it is attempted to press trained soldiers who are thoroughly sick of campaigning? There will be another civil war in the North. It has been lightly said that immigrants from the Old World will fill the Northern armies, but this will not bear serious examination. If the North is to depend upon mere foreign mercenaries, the war will come to an end very speedily indeed; and if it could be carried on by such means, it would be far more formidable to the Government at Washington than to that at Richmond. But, at all events, mercenaries or patriots, foreigners or natives, there must be money to pay the troops; there must be money to satisfy the contractors, whose war this has now really become. That a financial collapse is imminent does not admit of the shadow of a doubt. No soldiers, American born or aliens, will fight; no soldiers can fight without money for the necessaries of war. No contractor will supply these necessaries without money. When the crash comes, and come it must, and at no distant period, soldiers and contractors, American enthusiasts and foreign mercenaries, will leave the war to take care of itself.

ATLANTA.

We give some facts in regard to this city, which has now passed into the hands of the enemy, which will be of general interest. Though we have lost Atlanta, the Confederacy is unconquerable and as unshaken in its purposes as it was before the event occurred. It is not to be denied, however, that the loss is a severe one.

There are three railroads which terminate in Atlanta—the Georgia road, connecting Atlanta with Augusta; the Macon and Western road to Macon, and Western and Atlantic road to Chattanooga, Tennessee. A few miles south of Atlanta branches the Lagrange railroad, connecting Atlanta with West Point, on the Chattahoochee river, at the Alabama line, 75 miles distant. By means of these railroads Atlanta in former times was connected with all parts of the United States.

The city was laid out in 1845, and has now become one of the most populous in Georgia. In 1860 its population consisted of about 12,000 resident inhabitants, and since the war has increased to almost double that number, the surplus being made up of Government officials and employees. The city contains several hotels, a courthouse and some fine blocks of buildings. Since the war it has become an extensive Government depot and manufacturing centre. Here are located the principal shops of the railroads joining, the most extensive rolling mill in the South, foundaries and machine shops, pistol factory, shops for the manufacture of miscellaneous Government articles, and two laboratories.

DISTANCES.

From Atlanta to	Chattanooga,	is	188	miles.
" " "	Augusta,		171	"
" " "	Macon,		103	"
" " "	West Point,		78	"
" " "	Savannah,		243	"

" " " Lovejoy, the present position of our army, 29 miles.

WHAT SOUTHERN LADIES CAN DO.

We have been shown, by Mr. F. L. Bond, Hat and Cap manufacturer of this place, a lot of artificial flowers wrought by the fair hands of Miss Mollie Bunn, of Rocky Mount, in this county.

These specimens are very beautiful and exquisitely finished. Mr. Bond, who has the advantage of extended observation in such matters, and a man experienced, expresses the opinion to us, that they will compare favorably with any he has ever seen from Paris.

We agree with him, for we don't see how any thing in that line, could be made more beautiful or tasty any where.

We congratulate Miss Mollie upon her complete success, and say that if all the ladies of the South would follow her example and put their hands to work in the different departments of industry, suitable to them, while their brave fathers, husbands, brothers and sweet hearts, are toiling for the freedom of the country, we would soon be, not dependent upon the North, France or England, for that which is useful or ornamental.

These flowers can be seen by calling at the hat and cap store of Mr. Bond.—*Tarboro' Southerner.*

Headquarters Reserve of N. C.,

RALEIGH, Sept. 9, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8.

I. THE FOLLOWING ORDERS ARE PUBLISHED FOR the information and guidance of all concerned:

Adjutant and Inspector Gen.'s Office,
RICHMOND, March 21, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 32.

I. Paragraph V, General Orders, No. 66, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, September 12, 1862, is so far amended as to read as follows:

Enrolling or recruiting officers, in the discharge of their duties under the Conscript or other Acts, are enjoined not to remove or interfere with workmen or employees at the Nitre, Lead or Copper Works, or Miners or Furnaces worked by Government officers, or by contractors for the Ordnance Department, without first apprising and obtaining the consent of the Superintendent, or officer in charge, who will be held strictly reponsible for any abuse or evasion of the law.

* * * * *

By order:

(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

Adjutant and Inspector Gen's Office,
RICHMOND, February 9, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18.

* * * * *

IV. General Orders, No. 32, (series 1863,) forbids interference with the workmen or employees at Mines, Furnaces or Nitre Works whether worked by the Government or Contractors. These orders are now repeated, and especial attention is called to them.

By order:

(Signed,) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

II. A strict observance of the above is enjoined upon all Enrolling Officers in this State, as far as it relates to persons within Reserve ages.

By command of Lieut. Gen. HOLMES.

JNO. W. HINSDALE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Sept 12—122-7t.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, N. C, Sept. 13, 1864.

I HAVE SENT TO THE FOLLOWING NAMED places a small lot of Blue Stone, to be sold to the Farmers in the surrounding Counties, at $10 per pound. In no instance is any one to have more than two or three pounds and less, according to crop of Wheat:

Henderson, Hillsboro', Greensboro', Lexington, Salisbury, Charlotte, Graham, Lincolnton, Morganton, Statesville, Asheville, Salem, Asheboro' and Raleigh.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M.,
N. C. A.

124—4t.

☞ Confederate, Standard and Progress will copy and send bills to me.

Just Received, the following Consignments:

500 BUSHELS DRY VIRGINIA SALT;
50 Kegs old Dominion Nails;
50 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco;
100 pairs No. 10 Cotton Cards;
100 Reams Common Note Paper.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Com. Merchants and Auctioneers.

Sept. 14th, 1864. 124—tf.

Recent Consignments

HAVE PLACED US IN POSSESSION OF 4000 yards 4 4 Sheetings, and additional arrivals daily expected;
2 dozen Horse Shoe Rasps;
4 dozen 14 inch Flat Bastard Files;
20 dozen Hand-Saw Files, and a small lot Mill Saw Files, Cast Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens and Spiders, &c., in quantity and variety;
25 boxes Southern Star Snuff, and
4 bbls. Copperas, together with other articles.
500 Sheets Iron, 2 × 6 feet.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Com. Merchants and Auctioneers.

Sept. 14, 1864. 124—tf.

TITHE PEANUTS!

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
RALEIGH, 9th September, 1864.

POST QUARTERMASTERS THROUGHOUT THE STATE are requested to instruct their several County Agents to collect all the TITHE PEANUTS at some convenient depot on the line of the nearest railroad as early as possible, and send information to this office, so that an agent may be sent to receive them.

W. W. PEIRCE,
Maj. and Chief Q. M. Dist. N. C.

Sept 12—d6tw2t

A FINE SORREL HORSE,

GOES WELL UNDER THE SADDLE, A SPLENDID trotter in harness, perfectly gentle, and has no fault, so far as known, for sale by

J. H. KIRKHAM.

A fine lot of ladies Shoes will be received on the 17th or 19th inst.

Sept. 14, 1864. 124—4t.

FLAX SEED WANTED!!!

10,000 BUSHELS FLAX SEED WANTED, and we are commissioned to offer liberal prices for them—in large or small quantities.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Com. Merchants and Auctioneers.

Sept. 14, 1864. 124—tf

FOR SALE.

600 BUNCHES COTTON YARN, 8, 9 AND 10.
2,000 pounds of Brown Sugar.
12 dozen hand-saw files.
1 bolt of double-width fine French Cassimere.

Address,

R. SCOTT,
Greensboro', N. C.

September 13, 1864. 123—6t.

Surgeon General's Office,

RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 10TH, 1864.

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day, and the fifteenth day, of every month, for Gen. Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carrie there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General North Carolina.

43—tf.

Sorghum Mills and Boilers.

JUST RECEIVED, FROM SAPONA IRON WORKS, ANother supply of two and three Roller Mills and Boilers from 20 to 100 gallons. Kept constantly on hand a large supply of Ovens, Spiders, and extra Lids.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agt.,
for Sapona Iron Works.

August 13th, 1864. 97—tf.

In Store and for Sale.

50 SHEETS SORGHUM IRON, ASSORTED SIZES. Holes punched and ready for use, price $3 50 per lb. Call soon.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

September 9th, 1864. 120—6t.

HOLLOW WARE.—POTS, OVENS, SPIDers and Extra Lids. Andirons and Sad Irons at wholesale and retail.

A liberal deduction to the Trade.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

Raleigh, Sept. 10, 1864. 121—7t.

NOTICE.

ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NOT PAID INTO THE Treasury of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company their subscriptions, are requested to do so at once, as the Company is now about sending abroad an Agent to make purchase of a vessel. And those wishing to take stock will have short time to procure the same before the books will be losed.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, President.

August 6th, 1864. 91—tf.

CAROLINA FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE REsumed on Monday, the 1st of August, 1864, with a full corps of teachers. The boarding Department will be under the supervision of Col. Eli Spruill. For circular address

REV. J. R. GRIFFITH,
Ansonville, N. C.

July 18th, 1864. 74—tf.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA!

A PROCLAMATION!

WHEREAS, IT IS REPORTED TO ME THAT MANY soldiers from the troops of this State have deserted their colors and comrades, and are now lurking in the woods and mountains, some of them subsisting by forcing their friends to violate the laws by aiding them and others by violent depredations upon peaceable citizens, entailing shame and obloquy upon themselves and their posterity, outraging the laws and the peace of society, and damaging the cause of their hard pressed country.

And, whereas, Gen. Robt. E. Lee, in General Order No. 54, Aug. 10th, 1864, has promised to deal leniently with all who promptly return to duty, though they may have incurred the penalties of desertion by prolonged absence without authority. Now, therefore, I, Zebulon B. Vance, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, urging most earnestly upon all such misguided men to wipe out from their once respected names the foul stain of desertion by promptly returning to the post of duty in accordance with said General Order No. 54, promising to all such who voluntarily return or surrender themselves to the proper authorities a full and free pardon, or the infliction of only the mildest penalties of the military law, except those who have been guilty of capital felonies against the lives and property of the citizens, and this promise shall hold good for thirty days from the date hereof. And I hereby warn all such who refuse to comply with these terms that the utmost power of this State will be exerted to capture them or drive them from the borders of a country whose high honor and spotless renown they disgrace by refusing to defend, and that the extremest penalties of the law will be inforced without exception when caught, as well as against their aiders and abetters in the civil courts.—Simultaneously with this proclamation orders will issue to the entire militia of the State to turn out for their arrest, and I hope by timely submission they will spare me the pain of hunting down like guilty felons many brave and misguided men who have served their country well and could do so again. Deserters from other States who hide in our woods and assist in giving our State a bad name, I can do nothing for, but to the erring soldiers of North Carolina I confidently appeal. And I earnestly call on all good citizens to assist me in making this appeal effectual, both by their exertions as militia soldiers and their influence as men, to take pains to seek out all deserters of their acquaintance, put this proclamation in their hands, or in the hands of their relatives and friends, and urge upon them to return to the path of duty, which is also the path of safety and of honor. If every good and loyal citizen would set about to reclaim or capture one deserter by every means in his power, he would succeed and he will have rendered a most valuable and patriotic service to his State and country. Civil magistrates are also exhorted to be diligent in proceeding against all such as violate the statute against harboring, aiding or abetting deserters, and warning is hereby given that in all cases where either civil magistrates or militia or home guard officers refuse or neglect to faithfully perform their duty in this respect, upon proper evidence submitted to me, the Executive protection extended to them under acts of Congress shall be withdrawn, as I cannot certify that officers civil or military, who refuse to perform their duties are "necessary to the due administration of the laws," which they will not execute.

Given under my hand, and the great seal of the State, at Raleigh, this 24th day of August, 1864.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
A. M. MCPHEETERS, Private Secretary, pro tem.
Aug. 24, 1864. 106—6t.

☞ All papers in the State will copy and send bill to Executive office. Dailies one week, others two weeks.

$50,000 WAKE COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE!

ON THE 3RD DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, (Monday of our Superior Court,) at 11 o'clock, by authority of our County Court, I shall sell at the Auction Store of TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., in the City of Raleigh,

Fifty Thousand Dollars of Wake County Bonds.

These Bonds are in sums of $1000, $500 and $100, to run for ten years, with coupons attached, payable semi-annually.

JOHN F. HUTCHINS,
County Trustee.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co.,
Sept 10—121 tds AUCTIONEERS.

Office Com's of Appraisement,

RALEIGH, Sept. 1st, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING CHANGE OF PRICES IN Schedule of date July 30th, 1864, shall be observed from this date until changed.

Fodder,	baled,	per 100 pounds,	$4 00
"	unbaled,	" " "	3 50
Hay,	baled,	" " "	4 00
"	unbaled,	" " "	3 50
Oats,	sheaf unbaled	" " "	5 00
"	baled,	" " "	5 50
"	shelled,	per buchel,	5 50
Potatoes,	Irish,	" " 60 lbs.	5 00
"	sweet,	" " 60 lbs.	4 00
Shucks,	baled,	" 100 lbs.	4 00

The Commissioners are satisfied that there is a greater abundance of the above subsistence than they had supposed, hence the change in prices.

R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
H. K. BURGWYN,
Commissioners.

123—d6tw2t.

F. F. F.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A LARGE LOT OF

F. F. F. RIFLE POWDER,

for sale, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at

WM. SIMPSON'S.

Sept. 13th, 1864. 123—6t.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, Aug. 25th, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until Monday, the 26th of September, to furnish a sufficient quantity of

WOOD

for the use of the State, in the Capitol, during the ensuing winter and spring.

The wood to be SOUND OAK and HICKORY, to be delivered and measured in the wood house, on the Capitol grounds, from time to time as required, and to be cut into suitable lengths for the several fire places.

Bidders will state *the price* per cord at which they will furnish it.

The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to the State is reserved.

JNO. P. H RUSS,
Secretary of State.

Sept. 3, 1864. 115—td.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, July 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

61—tf.

Post Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A.,

RALEIGH, N. C., August 31st, 1864.

I REQUIRE 250,000 POUNDS WHEAT OR OAT Straw, for the supply of the Hospitals at this Post, for the ensuing winter. Many farmers in this vicinity have objected to selling their straw at government price for this purpose. The straw is to be used as bedding for sick and wounded soldiers, and *must* be obtained. I earnestly beg they will respond to this appeal and relieve *me* of the disagreeable necessity, and *themselves* the *humiliation* of impressment. The names of those from whom I am compelled to impress will be published in the daily papers.

Private W. Q. Rayl is my authorized agent.

W. E. PEIRCE,
Captain and Post Q. M.

117—12t.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, BY AN ORDER OF THE COUNTY Court of Caswell, made at July Term, 1864, of said Court, I will sell, at public Auction, in Yanceyville, on the 29th of September, for cash, a slave by the name of HENRY, who has been confined in Caswell jail for more than twelve months as a runaway. The said slave says he belongs to Mr. Henry Gibson, of Hyde county, North Carolina. He is sold by virtue of an Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided to pay prison fees and other charges.

JESSE C. GRIFFITH,
Sheriff of Caswell.

July 25, 1864. 89—ts.

100 BALES OF COTTON FOR SALE.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

September 9th, 1864. 120—6t.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	36 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS:

No	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	Ham A Brown,	Jarratt N Harrell,	Lewis C Latham,
2			
3	Steph D Thruston,	Wm M Parsley,	Wm T Ennett,
4	E A Osborne,		
5	John W Lea,		William J Hill,
6	Robt F Webb,	Sam McD Tate,	R W York,
7	Ed G Haywood,	Wm Lee Davidson,	J McLeod Turner,
8	Jas M Whitson,	R A Barrier,	A J Rogers,
9	Wm H Cheek,		Wm H H Cowles,
10	Stephen D Pool,	Henry T Guion,	Thos Sparrow, James Reilly,
11	Wm J Martin,	Francis W Bird,	
12	H E Coleman,	Wm S Davis,	Robert W Alston,
13	Jos H Hyman,	Henry A Rogers,	E Benton Withers,
14	R Tyler Bennett,	Wm A Johnston,	Jos H Lambeth,
15	Wm MacRae,	W H Yarborough,	Gray W Hammond,
16	Wm A Stowe,	A S Cloud,	
17	Wm F Martin,	Thos H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	John D Barry,	John W McGill,	Thos J Wooten,
19	W P Roberts,		
20	Thos F Toon,		
21		Wm S Rankin,	Wm J Pfohl,
22	Thos S Galloway,		
23	Chas C Blacknall,		
24	Wm J Clarke,	John L Harris,	Thaddeus D Love,
25	H M Rutledge,	Sam C Bryson,	Wm S Grady,
26	John R Lane,		Jas T Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, jr,	Geo F Whitfield,	Jos C Webb,
28	Sam D Lowe,	Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stowe,
29	Wm B Creasman,	Zac J Proffitt,	
30	Frank M Parker,		
31	John V Jordan,	Chas W Knight,	
32		David G Cowan,	Henry G Lewis,
33	Robt V Cowan,		Jos H Saunders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	Francis L Twitty,
35		Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Bost,
38	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,	John Wilson,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland,
41	John A Baker,		Roger Moore,
42	John E Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas J Brown,
43	Thos S Kenan,		Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos C Singeltary,	Taze L Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman,
45	Samuel H Boyd,	John R Winston,	
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Neill McK McNeill
47	Geo H Faribault,		W C Lankford,
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	
49	Lee M McAfee,	John A Fleming,	James T Davis,
50	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhook,	H J Ryals,
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	Jas R McDonald,
52	Marcus A Parks,		Eric Erson,
53		Jas T Morehead,	
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul F Faison,	G Gratiott Luke,	John W Graham,
57	Arch C Godwin,	Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		
59	Den D Ferebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Huff,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	E Mallett,
62	Geo W Clayton,	B G McDowell,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64		Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66	J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,	W B Sanderlin,
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford.
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by —— —— The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph I Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Early's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Cox's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Early's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Early's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Lewis' Brigade, Ransom's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th and 63d are in Barringer's Brigade, W H F Lee's Division, Hampton's Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in MacRae's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Kirkland's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, B W Johnston's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division.

The 32d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Grimes' Brigade, Rodes' Division, Early's Corps.

The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 62d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

JUNIOR RESERVES:

1st	Battalion Reserve Forces, Maj.	C. W. Broadfoot.
2d	" " "	J. H. Anderson.
3d	" " "	— Hooks.
4th	" " "	J. M. Reece.
5th	" " "	W. F. Beasley.
6th	" " "	W. McK. Clark.
7th	" " "	W. Foster French.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake. do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Samuel F Philips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice,—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W F Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshall.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin.

Literary Board.—His Excellency, Gov. Vance President *Ex Officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—His Excellency, Gov Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, J H Flanner, of New Hanover, and Montford McGehee. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Instution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., SEPTEMBER 16, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

TAKE NOTICE.

We hereby notify the subscribers of the *Conservative*, that we have adopted the CROSS MARK, to indicate to them when the times their subscriptions have expired, or are about to expire. We trust our daily and weekly visitations have been sufficiently welcome to induce our friends to renew their subscriptions when their time is out. We will thus be encouraged to make our visitations still more acceptable.

Capture of the Advance.

A telegram is published this morning, announcing the capture of the steamer Advance off Hatteras on last Saturday. This is Yankee news, of course—but we fear it is too true. It is known the steamer left the port of Wilmington a few days ago, and it is reported she was fired upon upwards of thirty times after leaving the mouth of the Cape Fear. The probability is she was disabled—that pursuit was made—and that she was captured off Hatteras as stated in the dispatch.

We have not learned the amount and variety of her cargo, but it is known that she had several hundred bales of cotton aboard, of which the cargo principally consisted. It is reported that she had aboard $25,000 in gold, but we do not know this to be so.

The loss of the Advance at this time is a very unfortunate event, in itself, besides entailing a considerable loss upon the State. But there is this consolation—she has had a glorious career, and has no doubt made more than enough for the State to cover the lose.

McClellan's Acceptance.

We give to-day Gen. McClellan's letter in full accepting the nomination for the Presidency tendered him by the Chicago Convention. Upon this letter the Richmond *Sentinel* comments, as follows:

"The news has come that McClellan, in his letter of acceptance, takes unqualified ground for the restoration of the late Union as a condition of peace, and for war as the alternative of refusal on the part of the Confederate States. The Union must be preserved at all hazards, he says. The only issue that he leaves between himself and Lincoln is as to the manner in which the war should be conducted, and the terms on which States returning to the Union should be received. McClellan is for conducting the war according to civilized rules, and is opposed to the plundering, robbing, confiscating policy of Lincoln. He talks, too, about receiving the States with all their constitutional rights unimpaired; but Lincoln is of late taking the same tack. Seward's speech, which we publish to-day simply that our readers may see it, says that Lincoln's war measures will all fall and terminate when the war ceases; which is intended to intimate what McClellan has otherwise expressed.

This letter of acceptance of McClellan ensures the election of Lincoln. He leaves no sufficient issue between them to justify opposition. McClellan will run with all the odium and opposition that attach to a peace candidate, without getting the peace strength. He will fall between two stools. The war party will vote for Lincoln, the peace men cannot now vote for McClellan. There will probably be a rupture among those to whom McClellan looks for support. His position ensures his and their defeat in the election—the friends of peace will probably, at least, preserve their consistency by throwing their votes on some representative of their views. The days of Little Mac are ended. As a politician, he died in the birth. The Confederacy will have nothing to regret in McClellan's defeat, as a war man. We have got used to Abraham, and would sooner fight him than the other."

The *Whig* discourseth in this wise:

"McClellan's letter accepting the nomination of the Chicago Convention for the Presidency of the United States appears in our columns this morning. The chief and paramount issue he makes is not with his competitor for office, but with President Davis and the people of the Confederate States. We have dellberately chosen to dissolve our connection with "the Union," and by every act and utterance by which a people can attest an irrevocable purpose, we have declared that war shall never cease till we are left in the unmolested enjoyment of our independence. McClellan, on the other hand, devotes the greater part of his letter to declaring for himself, and encouraging his people to declare, that war shall never cease until we return to "the Union," and surrender our independence. This is "the indispensable condition," he says, of peace. "The Union must be preserved" [restored] "at all hazards." Till then war, war, war, nothing but war. This is the plain interpretation of McClellan's letter. Nothing that Lincoln has written, or may write, is more in the war vein. It therefore makes but little difference to the people of the Confederate States whether Lincoln or McClellan is elected. They have both exhausted their facilities and their resources in the vain effort to overcome us, and we have but little to fear from either; but as Lincoln is probably the greater fool, and certainly the greater blackguard and brute of the two, we are of opinion that his election will bring the war into general disfavor, and wind it up with failure sooner than that of McClellan, and we are therefore in favor of another term for the Gorilla."

The *Dispatch* says:

"McClellan accepts the nomination of course,—so the two candidates are now fairly in the field. The letter of McClellan is fully as warlike as any document that has yet been issued by Lincoln. We expected no less, nor do we believe that less would have been accepted by any party at the North. The restoration of the Union is, with him, an indispensable pre-requisite to the restoration to peace; and if negotiation fail, he is in favor of restoration by the sword. It is true he finds fault with the manner in which the war has been conducted, but against the war itself he has nothing to say. As the Confederate States are ready to accept utter destruction as the alternative rather than return to the Union, we see not what benefit they could derive from the election of McClellan?"

Such is the spirit of the Southern press generally, so far as we have seen, touching the position of McClellan. It is universally condemned as being for *war*, and not for peace, unless upon the basis of the Union.

The following passage in Mac's letter strikes us very forcibly:

"But the Union must be preserved at all hazards. I could not look in the face my gallant comrades of the army and navy, who have survived so many bloody battles, and tell them that their labors and sacrifices of so many of our slain and wounded brothers had been in vain, and we had abandoned that Union for which we have so often periled our lives."

We wonder if it occurred to him, while he was writing the above, that it is as applicable to the South as the North? Is it not quite as hard for *us*, who are fighting for everything that is dear on earth—nay, for existence itself—to have made all *our* sacrifices in vain, as for our enemies, who are not fighting for liberty, their homes, and household gods—but for our subjugation and ruin? Are the names and fame of Lee, and Jackson, and Stuart, and Beauregard, and Longstreet, and Johnston, and Ewell, and Hill, and Forrest, and Morgan, and many others, who are destined to live in history to the "last syllable of recorded time," to become by-words and a reproach to the Southern people? Shall they be known in after time as traitors to their God and country? Are our wounds and mutilations to be pointed at as emblems of disgrace? Is the poor soldier with one arm or leg, as he passes along, to be reviled as a disgraced wretch deserving a traitor's doom? While we write, we discover a poor soldier from the window of our office hobbling along with both legs shot off. What is to become of all such unfortunates, if McClellan's policy is carried out? Has all the blood of our soldiers, that has ensanguined the unnumbered battle-fields of this revolution, been shed in vain? God forbid! If we had nothing else to fight for, the sacred memories of the past four years—the imperishable honor and glory of the noble dead—were well worth fighting for for years, rather than submit to terms so dishonorable and degrading as those sought to be imposed by George B. McClellan and his co-adjutors.

We are informed by telegraph that the noble Vallandigham, after reading McClellan's letter of acceptance, sent a dispatch to his friends in Washington announcing his determination to withdraw from the canvass, as he had lost all hope.

With the lights before us, we adhere to the opinion we have already expressed, that the interests of the Confederacy will be better promoted by the election of Lincoln than of McClellan, if the administration of the latter is prefigured by his letter of acceptance.

Sherman's Feelings Towards the South.

Some weeks ago a Southern lady travelled some distance on the same boat with General Sherman, and availed herself of several occasions to speak to him about the war. She described his manner while speaking on the subject as perfectly furious. He declared frequently in her presence that the purpose of the war was to root out the present white race of the South—that the war would be pushed to the utmost verge of extermination—that he wanted to see the Southern people utterly destroyed, either by the sword or by starvation—and what was more, he would see it. Our people can here see the feelings which the Yankee General has towards them. His acts thus far prove his words.

LETTER FROM GEN. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8, 1864.

The following is an extract of a letter from Lieut. Gen Grant, dated,

HEADQ'RS, ARMIES OF THE U. S.,
CITY POINT, VA., Aug. 16, 1864.

Hon. E. B. Washburne—

Dear Sir:—I state to all citizens who visit me, that all we want now to insure an early restoration of the Union, is a determined unity of sentiment North. The rebels have now in their ranks their last man. The little boys and old men are guarding prisoners, guarding railroad bridges, and forming a good part of their garrisons for intrenched positions. Any man lost by them cannot be replaced. They have robbed the cradle and the grave equally to get their present force.

Besides what they lose in frequent skirmishes and battles, they are losing, from desertions and other causes, at least one regiment per day. With this drain upon them the end is not far distant, if we will only be true to ourselves.

Their only hope now is in a divided North. This might give them reinforcements from Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri, while it would weaken us. With the draft quietly enforced the enemy would become despondent, and would make but little resistance.

I have no doubt but the enemy are exceedingly anxious to hold out until after the Presidential election. They have many hopes from its effects. They hope a counter revolution; they hope the election of the peace candidate; in fact, like Micawber, they hope for something to "turn up."

Our peace friends, if they expect peace from separation, are much mistaken. It would but be the beginning of war, with thousands of Northern men joining the South because of our disgrace in allowing separation. To have "peace on any terms," the South would demand the restoration of thier slaves already freed. They would demand indemnity for losses sustained, and they would demand a treaty which would make the North slavehunters for the South. They would demand pay for the restoration of every slave escaping to the North.

Yours truly, U. S. GRANT.

THE YANKEES IN ATLANTA.

From a gentleman who left Atlanta several days after the city fell, we learn some interesting particulars of the doings of the Yankees and the conduct of the people in the city. Two or three days after the enemy entered, the officers gave a grand ball at the Trout House, and invited many of the citizens to attend. To their shame be it said, the invitation was accepted in many instances, and women, we cannot call them ladies, who were loudest in their protestations of loyalty to the South, were "hand in glove" with the Yankees on the night of the ball. It is represented to have been quite a brilliant affair; plenty of champagne was drank in honor of the success achieved by the Federal arms, and the party ended at a late hour in the morning, after great glorification.

One of the first orders issued by the Yankees informed the negroes that they were no longer slaves, but "free American citizens of African descent."—There were many negroes in this city, and we should not be surprised if some of the "colored ladies" attended the Yankee celebration ball.

There is but little or no business carried on in the city, except by a few traitors who concealed tobacco for the express purpose of selling it to the enemy should they enter the town. These creatures, we learn, are doing a brisk business with the Yankee sutlers.

There is a Provost Marshal and a guard of one brigade on duty in the city; all the other troops are encamped outside of the city.—*Macon Telegraph.*

EXPELLED BY SHERMAN.

The Macon *Telegraph* learns that prior to the evacuation of Atlanta, Sherman sent a flag of truce to General Hood with five officers—a colonel, lieutenant colonel, major and two captains—and a communication which stated that the officers, having been heard to utter political opinions inimical to Lincoln and his party, and which were deemed treasonable, they have been expelled from the Federal lines by his order, and sent over to Gen. Hood, for such disposition as he thought fit. Our informant states that the five "Copperhead" officers have been sent to Richmond.

McClellan's Letter of Acceptance.

The following is the letter addressed to Governor Seymour and others by Gen. McClellan accepting the nomination of the Chicago Convention:

ORANGE, N. J. Sept. 8, 1864.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, informing me of my nomination by the Democratic National Convention, recently assembled at Chicago, as their candidate at the next election for President of the United States.

It is unnecessary for me to say to you that this nomination comes to me unsought.

I am happy to know that when the nomination was made the record of my public life was kept in view.

The effect of long and varied service in the army, during war and peace, has been to strengthen and make indelible in my mind and heart the love and reverence for the Union, constitution, laws and flag of our country impressed upon me in early youth.

These feelings have thus far guided the course of my life, and must continue to do so to its end.

The existence of more than one Government over the region which once owned our flag is incompatible with the peace, the power and the happiness of the people.

The preservation of our Union was the sole avowed object for which the war was commenced. It should have been conducted for that object only, and in accordance with those principles which I took occasion to declare when in active service. Thus conducted, the work of reconstruction would have been easy, and we might have reaped the benefit of our many victories on land and sea.

The Union was originally formed by the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and compromise. To restore and preserve it, the same spirit must prevail in our councils and in the hearts of the people.

The re-establishment of the Union in all its integrity is and must continue to be an indispensable condition in any settlement.

So soon as it is clear, or even probable, that our present adversaries are ready for peace, on the basis of the Union, we should exhaust all the resources of statesmanship practiced by civilized nations, and taught by the traditions of the American people, consistent with the honor and interests of the country, to secure such a peace as will re-establish the Union, and guarantee for the future the constitutional rights of every State.

The Union is the one condition of peace. We ask no more.

Let me add, what I doubt not was, though unexpressed the sentiment of the Convention, as it is of the people they represent, that when any one State is willing to return to the Union, it should be received at once, with a full guarantee of all its constitutional rights.

If frank, earnest and persistent efforts to obtain these objects should fail, the responsibility for ulterior consequences will fall upon those who remain in arms against the Union.

But the Union must be preserved at all hazards. I could not look in the face my gallant comrades of the army and navy, who have survived so many bloody battles, and tell them that the labors and the sacrifice of so many of our slain and wounded brothers had been in vain, and that we had abandoned that Union for which we have so often periled our lives.

A vast majority of our people, whether in the army or navy, or at home, would, as I would, hail with unbounded joy, the permanent restoration of peace on the basis of the Union under the Constitution, without the effusion of another drop of blood. But no peace can be permanent without Union.

As to the other subjects presented in the resolutions of the Conventions, I need only say that I should seek in the Constitution of the United States, and the laws framed in accordance therewith, the rule of duty and the limitations of Executive power; endeavor to restore economy in public expenditures, re-establish the supremacy of law, and by the operation of a more vigorous nationality resume our commanding position among the nations of the earth.

The condition of our finances, the depreciation of the paper money, and the burdens thereby imposed on labor and capital, show the necessity of a return to a sound financial system, while the rights of citizens, and the rights of States, and the bidding authority of law over President, army and people, are subjects of not less vital importance in war than in peace.

Believing that the views here expressed are those of the Convention, and the people you represent, I accept the nomination.

I realize the weight of the responsibility to be borne should the people ratify your choice.

Conscious of my own weakness, I can only seek fervently the guidance of the Ruler of the Universe, and, relying on His all powerful aid, do my best to restore union and peace to a suffering people, and to establish and guard their liberties and rights.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

Hon. Horatio Seymour and others, Committee.

GEN. SHERMAN'S REPORT OF THE RECENT VICTORY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 8, 1864.

In answer to a request that Major General Sherman would give the details of the late operations before Atlanta, in order to silence the cavils of those who, in the absence of particulars, were denying that those operations were, on the whole, a Union success, he wrote the following:

ATLANTA, Sept. 7, 1864.

On the 25th of August, pursuant to a plan, of which the War Department has been fully advised, I left the twentieth corps at the Chattahoochee bridge, and with the balance of the army drew off from the siege, and, using some considerable artifice to mislead the enemy, I moved rapidly south, and reached the West Point Railroad, near Fairborn, on the 27th, and broke up twelve miles of it. When moving east my right approached the Macon Railroad, near Jonesboro', and my left near Rough and Ready. The enemy attacked the right wing of the Army of the Tennessee, and was completely beaten. On the 31st, and during the combat, I pushed the left of the centre rapidly to the railroad above, between Rough and Ready and Jonesboro'. On the 1st of September we broke up about eight miles of the Macon road, and turned on the enemy at Jonesboro', assaulted him and his lines, and carried them, capturing Brigadier General Gorman and about two thousand prisoners, with eight guns and much plunder. Night alone prevented our capturing all of Hardee's corps, which escaped South that night.

That same night Hood, in Atlanta, finding all his railroads broken and in our possession, blew up his his ammunition, seven locomotives and eighty cars, and evacuated Atlanta, which, on the next day, September 2, was occupied by the corps left for that purpose, Major General Slocum commanding, we following the retreating rebel army to near Lovejoy's station, thirty miles south of Atlanta, where finding him strongly intrenched, I concluded it would not "pay" to assault, as we already had the great object of the campaign, viz: Atlanta. Accordingly the army gradually and leisurely returned to Atlanta, and it is now encamped eight miles south of the city, and will move to the camps appointed. I am now writing in Atlanta, so I could not be uneasy in regard to our situation.

We have as the result of this quick, and as I think, well executed movement, 27 guns, over 3,000 rebel prisoners, and have buried over 400 rebel dead, and left as many more wounded. They could not be removed.

The rebels have lost, besides the important city of Atlanta, and stores, at least 500 dead, 2,500 wounded and 3,000 prisoners, whereas our aggregate loss will not foot up 1,500.

If that is not success, I do not know what is.

SHERMAN, Major General.

From the Richmond Dispatch, 14th.

THE WAR NEWS.

There was no rumor in circulation yesterday, nor a single important item of news afloat, so far as we could ascertain. The general situation at the three most interesting points in the Confederacy is unchanged, though it is not improbable that the present quiet may soon be broken by the thunder of battle.

FROM PETERSBURG.

The enemy's heavy mortars shelled the city on Monday night, and the bombardment was renewed to some extent yesterday morning. The Yankees were doubtless aware that yesterday was to be observed in Petersburg as a day of fasting and prayer, and it was in perfect keeping with their nature to endeavor to interrupt the devotions of the people.

Deserters and prisoners have informed the enemy that Gen. Lee has moved his headquarters from Richmond to the neighborhood of Reams' station, on the Weldon railroad, with the avowed intention of giving battle. It is not very likely that Gen. Lee would communicate his plans to the aforesaid "deserters and prisoners," and, as a matter of course, their story was purely an invention of their own. Yet the Yankee correspondents say that a terrific battle is expected at any moment all along the lines. For our own part, however, we see no indications of any active movements for some days to come, unless, indeed, they shall be initiated by the enemy, which is hardly probable, as it is known that Grant is passively awaiting reinforcements to enable him to "crush the rebellion" at one blow. That this is his plan is foreshadowed by his own declaration, and that he will be foiled we as firmly believe as we believe that to-morrow's sun will rise.

The Davis house, on the Weldon railroad, was set on fire by the enemy on Monday afternoon and completely destroyed. The reason for this wanton act does not appear, though it is in imitation of the practice which has marked the progress of the Yankees throughout the war. On the farm of Mr. Davis, and in full view of his residence, three battles have lately been fought for the possession of the Weldon railroad, in each of which, as the reader will remember, the enemy was driven back to his main line of works. The house, therefore, has become somewhat famous, and will pass into history as marking one of the noted spots of this, the bloodiest campaign of the war. It was situated in a pleasant grove, immediately on the railroad, two miles and a half south of Petersburg.

The activity of the enemy and the magnitude of his operations on the Southside is well illustrated by a view of the shipping at City Point. Vessels of every class are constantly seen moving up and down the river, while others are anchored out in the stream, or moored at the wharf discharging freight or receiving the wounded of Grant's army, to be transferred North. An immense wharf has been constructed, and large warehouses have sprung up in every direction. The branch railroad from the City Point track to the Yellow Tavern has been completed as far as the Jerusalem plankroad, and trains are now running to the latter point. The Northern papers inform us that the train was opened upon by the rebels last Thursday with a powerful battery, and that sundry Yankees narrowly escaped with their lives.

EAST TENNESSEE.

Since the affair at Greenville, nothing of importance has occurred in the Department of East Tennessee. The enemy, at last accounts, was at Bull's Gap. After the death of Gen. Morgan, Gen. Vaughan was placed in command of all the cavalry of that department. Brigadier-General Cosby, late of the Army of Tennessee, having reported for duty, has been assigned to the command of Hodge's brigade. Colonel Basil W. Duke, an officer of rare merit and gallantry, is now commanding Morgan's troops. Gen Echols has done much towards the restoration of law and order in the department.

THE MAN WHO SWAM THE APPOMATTOX.

Edward Wallace, the Englishman lately noticed in this paper as having swam the Appomattox and carried a large amount of information to the enemy, had been in the Confederate service with the rank of Sergeant-Major in the Marine Corps at Drewry's Bluff, but was lately reduced to the ranks for stealing at Wilmington, where he stopped on his way to Mobile. He was at Drewry's Bluff for two months, and recently married a lady in Petersburg. He was famed for recounting his personal exploits, and professed to have been at the grand charge at Balaklava, where "cannon to the right of them, cannon to the left of them, rattled and thundered." His representations to the Yankees were, doubless, the coinage of his own brain, as the statement that his wife and child were killed by a shell in Petersburg is known to have been a deliberate falsehood—The Confederacy loses nothing by the departure of such a man, notwithstanding the hue and cry raised by the Yankees on his arrival amongst them.

FROM TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

We get occasional reports through Northern papers of the active operations of the Confederate forces west of the Mississippi. The latest comes from Memphis, in the shape of a statement that the Federal gunboats Hastings and Naumkeag were captured below Clarendon, White river, Arkansas, and Captain Rogers, of the latter, killed. It is also reported that another gunboat, name not given, was sunk at St. Charles, and that Duvall's Bluff was threatened by a considerable force of "rebels." A Little Rock paper contains the particulars of a recent raid at Duvall's Bluff, which is situated on the Little Rock railroad. Large quantities of Government hay were burned, other property was destroyed, and some damage to the railroad inflicted.

MOSBY GAINS ANOTHER VICTORY.

Passengers to Lynchburg by the Orange road Thursday night, report that Mosby had a heavy fight with a greatly superior force of Yankees, on Monday last, near Upperville, in Fauquier county. Though outnumbered three to one, Mosby and his gallant men gave the enemy a bloody drubbing, killing 30, who were left on the field, wounding a large number and capturing eighty prisoners—among them several officers.

Mosby lost eight men killed and about twenty wounded, some of them dangerously. No further details were known to the informant of the Lynchburg *Republican*, though the fight is said to have been the hardest and most stubbornly contested one in which the gallant partizan chief has yet been engaged.

No further news of interest was received from General Early's command.—*Rich. Sentinel.*

From the Petersburg Express, 13th.

FROM THE FRONT.

During the past few days there has been very little cannonading on the lines, and an entire absence of any shelling of the city. There has been very heavy picket firing and some skirmishing in front of Mahone's lines, however, since the affair of Saturday morning.

The enemy yesterday afternoon, burned the Davis House on the Weldon Railroad, completely destroying it. No reason was given for the wanton act, but it is in common with their practice elsewhere, throughout this war. The Davis house, which has been rendered somewhat famous within the past month, was the property of Mr Wm. P. Davis, of this city, and was situated in a pleasant grove immediately on the railroad, two and a half miles South of this city. It was a pleasant cottage building, and but recently erected.

On Mr. Davis' farm, and in full view of his residence, three battles were fought for the possession of the Weldon road, in each of which, the Yankees were driven back to their main line of works.

The quantity of shipping at City Point, and the busy hum of life now seen there, we are informed, reminds one more of a New York East River dock, than a mere military station some eighty or ninety miles in the interior. Up and down the river vessels are always seen moving, while others are anchored out in the stream, or moored at the wharf discharging freight or receiving the wounded of Grant's army, to be transferred North. The wharf constructed for military purposes at the Point, is of the largest dimensions, and numerous vessels are enabled to approach at the same time. Large warehouses have also sprung up—not only under the hill, but above, and at convenient points along the railroad.

Grant is apparently lying passive until he can receive such reinforcements as will enable him to strike a heavy blow. He is no doubt receiving additions to his army every day, and will no doubt be reinforced by a large portion of Sherman's men, to aid him in accomplishing the capture of this city, or seize the Southside Railroad. We do not therefore look for any active movements of importance for some days to come.

As we have stated before, the families in the rear of Grant's lines, and those living in sections subject to raids from his army, are compelled to submit, not only to great privations, but also to insult and abuse from the insolent Yankee thieves who visit their farms. A correspondent from Surry informs us that the people of that county are visited almost daily by a band of negro cavalry, commanded by white officers, who pretend to be guarding the telegraph line running from Fort Powhatan to Swan's Point—These fellows patrol the country through which the wire runs, but often leave it and branch off many miles, stealing everything in their reach, and treating the helpless females and non-combatants in the most shameful and insulting manner.

Rev. Mr. Murdaugh, and Messrs. Deal, Burrows, Higgins and Morris have again been arrested, on the charge of conveying information to the Confederates; and nearly every male person on or near the telegraph line has been compelled to leave his home or submit to indefinite imprisonment.

Plantations have been robbed of their remaining slaves, horses, cattle, wagons, carriages, etc., and the vehicles are invariably loaded with valuables and fruits before they are driven off. A few daring scouts would bag the whole of this ruthless gang, if sent to that neighborhood.

MARRIED:

At the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. HARRIETT F. SONDLEY, near Asheville, N. C., on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Mr. WOOD, Major D. T. MILLARD, of Sampson county, N. C. to Miss JOSEPHINE E. RAY, of Buncombe county, N. C.

RALEIGH MARKET.

REPORTED AND CORRECTED BY

TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co.,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

[SEPTEMBER 16, 1864.]

Apples:				Leather:		
Green, pr bus	$4	to	5	Sole, pr lb	13	to 50
Dried, "	18	to	20	Upper, "		20
Peaches, "	8	to	10	Lard, pr lb	5	to 5½
Bacon, pr lb	5	to	5½	Liquors:		
Beef, (retail,) pr lb	2	to	2½	Apple brandy,	20	to 25
Butter, "	5½	to	6	Corn whiskey,	70	to 75
Beeswax, "	3½	to	4	Rye whiskey,	90	to 100
Brandy:				Logwood:		
Old French, in bottles			75	Extract, pr lb	0	to 0
Beans, pr bus	28	to	30	Molasses, pr gal		
Brick, pr M	60	to	100	Country made,	16	to 17
Candles:				Meal, pr bush		2
Tallow, pr lb	7	to	7½	Nails, pr lb		5½
Adamantine,			14	" (retail,)		6
Sperm,		none.		Oil:		
Wax, box,			7	Kerosine, pr gal		75
Cotton, pr hund	190	to	200	Onions, pr bush		50
Cotton yarns,	37½	to	40	Oats, pr bus		10
Coffee, pr lb	12½	to	18	Paper:—wrap.		35
Copperas, pr lb	2½	to	3	Potatoes:		
Corn, pr bbl			100	Irish, pr bush	6	to 7
Call Skins:				Sweet, "		15
English, each	140	to	150	Pork, pr lb	8	to 8½
French, "			175	Peas, pr bush		50
Chickens, "	3	to	5	Rice, pr bus	85	to 100
Cotton Cards:				Rye, pr bush		25
No. 10,	35	to	40	Rags, pr lb		25
Cards, Wool,		none.		Rifle Powder, pr lb		50
Caps, pr 1000			25	Shot, pr lb		10
Cut Tacks, 8 to 10 oz., per lb.,			6	Saleretus,		12
Ducks,	3	to	3½	Sugar:		
Eggs, pr doz	2½	to	2¾	Crushed, pr lb	12½	to 15
Flour:				Brown, "	8	to 9
Superfine,			150	Soap:		
Family,	165	to	175	Co. made, pr lb	1½	to 2
Flaxseed, pr bu	8	to	10	Soda, pr lb		8
Fodder, pr hun			10	Sheetings, 4-4,	3½	to 4
Feathers, pr lb			5	Spirits Turp'tine,	5	to 6
Geese, pr pair			8	Salt, Va., pr bush		45
Hay, "	4	to	6	Wilmington,	40	to 45
Hides:				Tobacco, pr hun, none offered		
Green, pr lb	1½	to	2	Tallow, pr lb	3½	to 4
Dry, "	5	to	5½	Wool, pr lb	7	to 8
Iron, pr lb	2	to	2½	Wheat, pr bus		50
" Sorghum,			3½			

Office of the Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.
RALEIGH, Sept. 15th, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF BAGGAGE remaining on hand uncalled for and in possession of this Company, some of which has been here for a considerable time. If not claimed before, will be sold by Messrs. Tucker, Andrews & Co., Auctioneers, on Wednesday, 5th October next, to the highest bidder:

1 common trunk, marked Capt. R. P. Todd,
1 " S. P. Matthews,
1 " J. M. Pickny,
1 " Mary E. Taylor,
1 " Solomon Hathcock.
1 " Miss R. E. Caldwell,
1 " Dr. W. G. Pe[illegible],
1 " B. D. Smith,
1 " H. C. Turner,
3 hair trunks not marked,
6 block trunks covered with oil cloth not marked.

125—d2w. P. A. DUNN, Supt.

WANTED!

$5,000 Bank Notes;
3,000 Old North Carolina Coupons;
2,000 North Carolina Rail Road Coupons.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
Raleigh, Sept 15, 1864—126 tf *Brokers.*

WANTED,

BY A YOUNG LADY WHO TEACHES ENGLISH, French and Music, a situation as Governess. References exchanged. Address

Miss M.,
Care R. K. G., box 143, Charlotte, N. C.
Sept. 13, 1864. 124—3t.

TINNER WANTED.

I WILL GIVE CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT AND liberal wages to a good Tinner. Apply to

E. H. POGUE,
Graham, N. C.
Sept. 13, 1864. 121—3tpd.

COTTON FOR SALE.

100 BALES GOOD MERCHANTABLE COTTON for sale. Apply to

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
Raleigh, Aug. 31, 1864 112—tf.

WANTED—50,000 Lbs DAMAGED COTTON AND RAGS. Persons having the above Stock for sale will plea e call on the subscriber who is constantly in the market as agent for the Neuse Paper Manufacturing Company.

W. H. CROW,
Aug. 29, 1864. 111—t. w. for 4 w. Raleigh, N. C.